

DEAF MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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ORATION

DELIVERED BY THE REV. OLIVER J. WHILDIN, BEFORE THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE DEAF, AT THE PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920.

HEART THROBS.

In a specially selected niche of my Library reposes—securely hidden, yet readily accessible—a unique volume of some five hundred pages. It is very precious to me, not only because it was a gift of love, presented to me by my parishioners and friends on a Christmas Day twelve years ago, but also because of its inspiring and soul-comforting contents. The title of the volume is "Heart Throbs," a title well calculated to startle the most impassive; to arouse the curiosity of the most heedless, and to revive the interest of the most indifferent. It is a volume of both prose and verse—a compilation of poems, essays, stories, anecdotes and apothegms—arranged apparently without order or design. There are poems by Alice Cary, Alfred Tennyson, Henry W. Longfellow, Walt Whitman, Thomas Gray and Edwin Markham; essays by George D. Prentice, Daniel Webster and John J. Ingalls; anecdotes by Henry Van Dyke, Mark Twain and "Sunset" Cox; stories by Ralph Van Dorn, Henry C. Potter and Macomber Smith, and maxims by Edward Everett Hale, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Omar Ibn and from the Sacred Books. There are also hundreds of contributions by unknown authors. Fifty thousand people, the compiler assures us, had a part in the making of the volume.

Now, while there is apparently no thought of order or design in the arrangement of the contents, there is abundant evidence of motive. It runs through the whole volume from first to last, very much as does a large river passing from sea to sea through a beautiful and fertile valley. And just as the river adds to the inviting charm and abundant fruitfulness of the land through which it passes, so does the motive give a wonderful savour of pectin to the poems and essays, a restful feeling of enjoyment to the anecdotes, a quickening zest to the stories, and a solemn touch to the maxims. Without this motive the volume would have no more value than an old Scrap Book to anyone besides the possessor who secretes in his bosom the reason for his creation. But this motive! What can it be? It is none other than the purpose of the compiler to collect and set forth those poignant voices that stir the hearts and shape the minds of men and women into a common mould. These voices are very real. They are as tools in the hands of a master-builder. The voices of the prophets of Israel shaped the destiny of the nation. These same voices sowed the seeds of thought and Israel became a peculiar people.

We like to think of life as a great sea. On the surface are the undulating waves, often white-capped and fearfully turbulent, but beneath, in the depth, is the irresistible current, crystalline, clear and untroubled. The undulating waves are the unharmonized thoughts of individuals. They may be written or spoken, variable and of many forms. The irresistible current in the depth is the great combined thought of many minds. The former we call individual opinions. The latter we call public opinion. It also is very real. Its power is irresistible and limitless. It is extremely sensitive.

President Wilson uttered a great truth when he spoke of the heart of humanity and the conscience of mankind. There is such a thing as breaking the heart of humanity and wounding the conscience of mankind, by an assumed defiance of his decrees. And this is true notwithstanding that such defiance cannot be long maintained. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was one of these great voices which, because it expressed the latent thought and revealed the hidden desires of the heart of America, at the end of her fratricidal war, will long be remembered with gratitude. The beauty of Tennyson's poem, "In Memoriam," is found in that it not only

describes the author's return from a seven years' wandering through the dark valley of despair and doubt up into the clearer light of hope and faith, but also because it tells of a similar wandering and return on the part of the people of the Nineteenth Century. Kipling's noble hymn, "The Recessional," re-echoed the fears of the Anglo-Saxon people that their governments were trusting in brute force rather than in righteousness, and, because its warnings are applicable to all peoples of all times, it will long continue a living, breathing voice. The cry, "From Flanders Fields, where the Poppies Grow," across the sea to America to catch up the falling sword and carry on, opened the flood-gates of America's justice-loving heart and sealed the fate of Germany. We love Senator Vest's "Easy on the Dog," because it stirs our hearts for the lowly things of life. Shakespeare's Dramas, Tragedies and Sonnets; Dickens' Tales; Mark Twain's Stories, and hundreds of other productions by poets, historians and essayists, not excluding those wonderful stories and maxims of the Bible, that greatest of all books, are living, pulsating voices, arousing to noble deeds and formulating noble and lasting sentiments in the hearts and minds of the peoples of the world.

Here is a galaxy of splendid gems—wonderful teachers of the long ago! John W. Faires, Robert T. Evans, Benjamin B. McKinley, Benjamin D. Pettingill, Jonathan L. Noyes, Llewellyn Pratt, T. Jefferson Trist, Henry W. Milligan, Thomas Burnside, Jacob D. Kirkhuff, George L. Weed, John H. Pettingill, William G. Jenkins and Henry M. Hitchcock were, as described in J. G. Holland's Poem, "God, Give us Men,"—men of "strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands." What wisdom they imparted in the classroom! What iron discipline they maintained with the rod! As we sat at their feet and quaffed of the Pierian Springs, how we would compare them to Solomon, Plato, Aristotle, Seneca and Thomas Arnold of Rugby, all rolled in one! What past-masters of the sign language they were! What realistic pictures of far distant countries and strange people they would bring to us; what stories of wars and massacre; what descriptions of chivalry, of love and hate, of the reward of virtue and the punishment of sin! How, as we sat in the Grand Old Chapel at Broad and Pine and watched their eyes sparkle, their cheeks flame, their whole bodies quiver with the intensity of their message, excitement would seize us, our hair would stand on end, we would become hot and cold, we would laugh and cry! O God, give us such men again!

And here are rows upon rows of others gems—some small, some large, some perhaps slightly imperfect, but all beautiful to behold. Placed in the heavens, what a firmament of bright stars they would make! How they would light up the sky and the earth and the sea, and stir the winds and the waves and kindle our hearts and minds. Here are James S. Reider and Robert M. Ziegler, our Morning and Evening Stars! Here are Messrs. Hughes, Lipsett, Krause, Spahr, Reinmiller, Fahnestock, Misses Foley, Downey, Stemple, Sterck, and Mesdames Boynton, Jump, Gledhill, and a thousand others, including Murtagh, Mount, Pyatt, Miss Dillingham, Logan, Woodside, Allabough, Keisel, DeLoone and Barnitz, who have passed to the beyond.

Here are other beautiful gems, imported from other Schools and now become a valued part of our collection. They are the Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, the Rev. Franklin C. Smielau, Harry E. Stevens, George T. Sanders, Mrs. Margaret J. Syle, Henry J. Pulver, Washington Houston, Mrs. Helen Bowden McGhee, J. Addison McIlvaine, and others.

And here is our beloved Alma Mater—a throbbing, pulsating voice in our affairs, a precious diamond among our possessions, a leader among the educational forces of the world! At all times, during its long life of a century, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf has been guided by strong and steady hands, cool heads, and clear, foreseeing eyes. At no time has it been as a rudderless bark cast adrift on uncharted seas and subject to every

passing wind overhead or current beneath. During its first half century, from 1820 to 1870, it held fast to its established policy of instructing by the manual or sign language method, which had been brought to America from France in 1812 by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc. During these fifty years, even while the trend of modern thought demanded that it cast loose from its ancient moorings and adopt the Pure Oral Method of Heinicke of Germany, the response was slow, judicious and sound. It would test the wisdom of the demand by actual experiment. Towards this end, a few articulation classes were begun in 1870, and, although limited to only a small number of pupils, the outcome was in their estimation so favorable that experiment on a larger scale was undertaken. In 1881 a large building on Eleventh and Clinton Streets, separate and some distance from the old building on Broad and Pine Streets, was opened. In 1892 the School moved to its present magnificent buildings and grounds and the experiment was continued under more favorable conditions. The end of the experiments was reached in 1909, twenty-eight years after it began. It was in favor of the Pure Oral Method. There is no reason to believe that it was not under the conditions pursued, an honest test. There is no reason to believe that the outcome could have been otherwise.

But is it only through books that our hearts are stirred, our pulses are quickened, and we become possessed of new thoughts? What of the deeds of men—of those men who wrought very close to us? Emerson, in his Essay, "On The Uses of Great Men," avers that it is natural and delightful for us to believe in great men; that a city is beautiful and attractive in proportion to the number of great men within its gates, and that life is made sweet and wholesome by intercourse with those who have accomplished something worthwhile.

Some years ago a sermon was preached by the Reverend Doctor Russell Conwell of Philadelphia. It was about Acres of Diamonds. The preacher said every one would find diamonds, acres of them, right at his own door, if only he would look diligently for them. Right here at our own door are acres of the most brilliant diamonds it is possible to find anywhere. We believe in the purity of these diamonds. We believe that the city of Philadelphia, including its suburb, Mount Airy, is lovely to us especially because of them. And, lastly, we believe we are a united, happy people, because we know them so intimately and see around us so many concrete evidences of their splendid handiwork.

Last June, during the sessions of the Convention of Teachers of the Deaf, held in this hall, our School celebrated its One Hundredth Anniversary. It was founded April 12, 1820. This important event we shall now proceed to celebrate in our own way. The teachers have had their inning. On June 3d, in commemoration, the *Mt Airy World* published a centennial number (Vol. 36; No. 18) giving the main points in the history of the School. From its pages we shall select the diamonds in which we are so much interested. But because our time is limited and there are so many of them, it is necessary to be very brief in exhibiting them to you.

Here is David G. Seixas, an Israelite in whom there was no guile! Early in 1820 his compassionate heart had prompted him to gather from the streets and by-ways of the city and assemble in his small Crockery Store on Market Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, a number of little deaf-mutes children. These he taught as best he could, and often fed and clothed also. David G. Seixas' School became the nucleus of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, and he became its first duly elected Principal.

Here is Bishop William White of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a tall, stately, dignified and learned ecclesiastic, who, finding a wandering deaf-mute waif making artistic drawings on the pavements and walls of houses on Market Street in return for pennies thrown to him by the bystanders, had him placed in David Seixas' School and later identified by means of his drawings as

Albert Newsam, the son of a widow of Steubenville, Ohio. Bishop White became the first President of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, while Albert Newsam in due time grew to be one of the foremost Lithographers of his day.

Here is a group of about thirty prominent citizens of Philadelphia. We see them for the first time meeting in the assembly room of the Philosophical Society on South Third Street, on April 12th, 1820. They are discussing a proposition to establish the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf. On April 26th of the same year we see them again. They have decided to establish the school and elect a Board of Directors from among their number.

Here is Laurent Clerc, an experienced teacher, the first deaf-mute scholar in America, who came from the School of Sicard in Paris, France. He succeeded David G. Seixas as Principal in 1821.

Here is John Carlin, the first deaf-mute poet and miniature painter in America, who graduated from the School in 1825. One of his most beautiful poems, and he wrote many, was called "The Mute's Lament." It was published in the first issue of the *American Annals of the Deaf*, in 1847, and widely circulated in other journals.

Here is a special row of brilliant of whom we are very proud, Mr. Lewis Weld, Mr. Abraham B. Hut-ton, Mr. Joshua Foster and Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Principals; also seven Presidents, seven Secretaries, and five Treasurers of the Board of Directors of the School. We must not overlook the large number of members of the Board who have presided over the destiny of the School since its establishment in 1820. Many of their descendants, even unto the third generation, are today carrying on the labors they began.

This great and signal change in methods, a veritable revolution in truth, although joyously welcomed by hearing parents of the Deaf, who saw in it an easier means of communication with their children, was strongly resented by the deaf themselves, on the ground that it imposed a hardship on their early years of instruction and prevented that free and easy intercommunication which the sign language afforded them in their later years.

It was quite natural that this great change should variously affect the two different parties concerned—the hearing parents, including friends and teachers of the Deaf, and the Deaf themselves. The Board of Directors of the School, under the wise and gentle leadership of Superintendent Cronter, sympathetically recognized this, and, with that fine quality which only true-born gentlemen possess, they refused to unduly encourage the elation of the former by participating in insidious and unseemly propaganda, or to add to the depression of the latter by voicing the utterly useless and foolish demands for the eradication everywhere of the sign language as a noxious weed. They repudiated the unmanly suggestion of suppression by legislative action as contrary to the spirit of liberty, and the threat of appealing to medical and kindred organizations was abhorrent to them. With largeness of vision they saw beyond the narrow confines of the class-room into the vaster life of the world of men and women. And in this life they assumed their part side by side with the Deaf, co-operating openly and freely and usefully with them in all their social, mental, moral and spiritual activities. The Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf, at Doylestown, All Souls' Church for the Deaf, the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, the Laurent Clerc Literary Society, the Alumni Association of the Pennsylvania Institution, the Gallaudet Club, the Jewish Association of the Deaf, the Roman Catholic Mission to the Deaf and other organizations, have no more enthusiastic, warm-hearted and generous friends than the Directors, the Ladies' Committee, the Superintendent and the Teachers of the Pennsylvania Institution. And the Deaf of Pennsylvania, on their part, have reciprocated locally and splendidly. Far from allowing their resentment to overcome their love for their Alma Mater, or to diminish their regard for those wise and able men and women guiding the destiny

of the School, they have remained steadfast and true. What doubts they may have are intellectual and not of the heart. They recognize the change as the inevitable, though transitory, fruit of the age in which they live. They know they must move with the irresistible wave of public opinion, no matter how this wave was formed and by whom it was careened.

Their attitude is best described in the following lines by Arthur Hugh Clough, a Baloil Scholar of Oxford, who also, in his generation, saw with dismay the old faiths discarded for the new:

"Old things need not be therefore true,
O Brother men, nor yet the new;
Ah! still awhile the old thought retain,
And yet consider it again!"

"The souls of now two thousand years
Have laid up here their toils and fears,
And all the earnings of their pain—
Ah, yet consider it again!"

"We! what do we see? each a space
Of some few yards before his face;
Does that the whole wide plan explain?
Ah, yet consider it again."

"Alas! the great world goes its way,
And takes its truth from day to day;
They do not quit nor do retain,
Far less consider it again."

Methods of instruction are changing. They will change again and again as the years pass. They are merely means to an end, and that end a better education for the Deaf.

A century ago the Manual Method reigned supreme. In this century the Pure Oral Method finds most favor. In the near distance is the Rochester, or Manual Alphabet, Method. Still farther away, in the dim future, are other and yet undiscovered methods and combinations of methods, or systems. Tennyson never penned truer lines than these:

"Our little systems have their day,
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou, O Lord, art more than they."

The dominant note in the Heart Throbs of America is a fearless optimism which has faith that in the end all will be well. The vibrant voices of her people are never stilled in the eternal struggle of mankind. May our beloved Alma Mater, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, caparisoned in the armour of light, envisaged in the helmet of truth, armed with the sword of justice, and mounted on the steed of strength, resolve, on this Centennial of its Birth, to ever continue to fare forth as a knightly St. George, seeking to slay the dragons which mar what would otherwise be an honorable and useful rivalry of Methods!

RESERVED

December 24th
1920

FOR A REAL GOOD TIME

COME TO THE

Hallowe'en Seance

AT

ST. ANN'S CHURCH

Saturday Evening, October 30

Admission, 35 Cents

HELP FOR THE NEW ENGLAND HOME

Written for the N. E. G. A. by Miss A. C. Jennings.
Read before the convention in Providence by J. S. Light.

It is now twenty years since the New England Home for Deaf-Mutes, (aged, blind, or infirm) was first begun. Its founder, Rev. S. Stanley Searing, was also its first secretary. He was aided by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, and the Boston clergymen and business men, who formed its first board of trustees, of whom Rev. Daniel B. Addison was president. It was incorporated May 13th, 1901, and was intended for such aged deaf-mutes in New England as were homeless, friendless, or incapable of self-support. Before that they had lived in almshouses, where they were often lonely and not always well cared for. This plan brought them under one roof, where they had company of others like themselves, a cheerful home and such religious services as they wished.

The first Home was opened in 1902 at 273 Cambridge Street, Allston. Two years later it was moved to Everett, where a house of fifteen rooms, a barn and an acre of land, were bought and have since been occupied. The Home is located on the summit of Mt. Washington, one of the most beautiful and healthful spots near Boston, has streets on three sides and plenty of air and sunshine. The health of the inmates is usually excellent, considering their age, and everything in the way of good food, sufficient heat, and medical care is carefully provided. But the purchase of this property required a heavy mortgage, and for the first few years the Trustees found it uphill work. Money was hard to obtain and the management had to be changed. More than once they were ready to give up, but the LADIES' AUXILIARY came forward to share the burden and things rapidly improved. For the past ten years there has been a steady advance and few setbacks.

At the tenth annual meeting of the Board, in May, 1917, it was announced that the first mortgage of over \$3000 had been reduced to \$430; in 1918, we could announce the payment of the whole, and in 1919, at the 18th annual meeting, the managing trustee said, "Too much credit cannot be given to the L. A. The members are quick to see the needs of the Home, and equally quick to find ways of supplying them. In every way they show interest and give help."

These words of the trustee most closely connected with Home show that the work and aims of the L. A., a report of which were given you six years ago, have been faithfully followed ever since.

For one thing, its membership has nearly doubled. In 1914 it was 55; in 1920 it is 105. In character also, this membership is fine, those coming in being largely young women of ability and energy, able to push things and bring in good financial results, while the older ones continue to help by their wisdom and experience.

Our principal aim, six years ago, was to pay off the first mortgage. In four years this was done. In January, 1918, the mortgage was burned, in the presence of representatives of both the Board of Trustees and the L. A.

In spite of the World War and H. C. L., the income of the L. A. has steadily increased. Whereas, in the past, it took two years to raise \$1000, we have lately raised very nearly that sum in a year.

For three years now the subscription and mailing departments of the "Spokesman" have been in the hands of two of our L. A. members and the net profit has been large.

The various branches in the six New England States have been more or less helpful, and individuals belonging to them have given generously. But the work of the last six years has been chiefly accomplished through members living in Greater Boston and vicinity. This is not quite as it should be. The New England Home belongs to all New England. Its inmates come from all the New England States, and all these States should help. To refuse is a wrong to their people, who may at any time need its aid.

In the whole history of the Home

no year has been so prosperous as the last. All debts are paid, all expenses paid, and a balance left in the treasury of the Board. The same thing may be said of the L. A.

Opening with three inmates, and receiving many, for longer or shorter periods, the Home is now filled to its utmost capacity with its inmates, 5 applicants and more soon to apply. This, surely, proves the need of such a Home, a need which has grown greater with every year, as one and another has become too old to work or has found that relatives cannot be depended on. These last are often poor themselves, or have families which must be thought of first.

However brave and self-supporting the deaf may be, age must come and it may bring change and poverty; family and friends may be all gone and home lost; through no fault of their own, they may be dependent and helpless, and what are they to do? Shall they go to an almshouse, or to board among strangers, where they will be lonely and perhaps uncomfortable? Or to this Home, where they will be well cared for, and may be happy if they so choose?

Let no one think that this will never be their own case. Time changes all things—the deaf one of the family is frequently the last to go. We must face this fact and prepare for it.

Any one visiting the Home as it now is, will be impressed with its comfort and the beauty of its surroundings, but, at the same time, cannot fail to note its crowded condition. Nine of the inmates are placed three in a room, and there are no hospital accommodations at all. An enlargement seems a necessity. As Dr. Conrad said in his last report, "The time has now come when we must go forward, or fail in our duty to the deaf of New England."

Extensive plans for a new building to be erected on the grounds of the present one and connected with it by a bridge, have been submitted to the Board and accepted by them. These will require a large outlay of money, and it will be impossible for the Trustees and the L. A. to meet such expense without help. We are, therefore, planning a drive for funds to supply this pressing need, and we beg you, of the N. E. G. A. each and all, to consider what is your duty in this matter, remembering that you may some time need the Home yourselves.

There are four ways in which you can help:—

1. By gifts of cash or pledges.
2. By joining the L. A. You who are deaf ladies, send name and address Mrs. M. W. Perry, 5 Vine Street, Melrose Highlands, Mass., and the membership fee of \$1 to Mrs. L. Cross, 43 Washington Street, Beverly, Mass.
3. By subscribing to the Spokesman, 25 cents a year to Mrs. Perry.
4. By bringing the needs of the Home to the notice of your friends and relatives.

By doing any one of these four things, you will be helping a most worthy cause.

The longest battleship, 900 feet over all, is soon to be launched by Great Britain. The United States Navy has designs for six battle cruisers, each 875 feet long.

COME ALL—GOOD TIME—FINE PRIZES

Hallowe'en Party

under the auspices of

Lutheran Guild of the Deaf

at

ST. MARK'S PARISH CHURCH
626 Bushwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
One block from Myrtle Ave. and Broadway Station

Monday November 1, 1920

at 8 o'clock P.M.

ADMISSION

35

COMMITTEE

Mr. J. BREDEN, JR., Chairman
Mr. A. DOWNS Mrs. M. DOWNS
Mr. G. WALTHER Miss I. RUGE
Mr. BORGSTAND Miss E. PRIMS

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at W. 163d Street and Ft. Washington Avenue) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS: One Copy, one year, \$1.00 To Canada and Foreign Countries, 1.50

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and business letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Station M, New York.

He's true to God who's true to man: Wherever wrong is done To the humblest and the weakest 'Neath the all-beholding sun, That wrong is also done to us. And they are slaves most base, Whose love of right is for themselves, And not for the race.

SUBSCRIBERS who have not read carefully the subjoined "Notice to Subscribers," are cautioned to do so now; for after this issue a dollar pays for only half a year. The subscription price is now \$2 a year:

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ON and after the first day of October, 1920, the subscription price of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL will be TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

We have refrained from advancing the subscription rate during the past four years of constantly increasing charges for material, until at the present time it is impossible to continue the one dollar price of subscription heretofore charged, except at a loss.

The price now paid for print paper is almost if not quite six times as great as before the war. The paper that cost three cents a pound some years ago now costs seventeen cents a pound—and is hard to get at that.

We publish the JOURNAL fifty-two times a year, and have hitherto sent it regularly to subscribers for a little less than two cents a copy. The print paper costs us now something near one and a half cents a sheet. The postage, cartage, and money outlay for regular correspondents form quite a large item of additional expense.

All this is without taking into consideration the value of editing, typesetting, proof-reading, and all the other expenses incidental to the publication of a newspaper.

Therefore, on and after October 1st, 1920, the subscription price of DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL will be \$2 a year. Previous to that date subscriptions will be credited at the old rate, provided they reach the JOURNAL office before the first day of October.

New Antiseptic Discovered

At Bellevue Hospital, New York, they are using a new antiseptic, discovered by F. A. Mardon, a graduate nurse, who has been working on it for twenty-five years. It is called chloral and is similar to several other antiseptics, but has the great advantage over them of not being affected by exposure to the air.

Deaf Mute Passes Citizenship Tests

By writing correctly the answers to all questions asked him and nodding his head affirmatively to swear allegiance to the United States, a deaf-and-dumb man passed the final examination for American citizenship in Judge Dickinson's court yesterday.

The new American is John Crawford Robinson, 31 years old, 2460 North Colorado Street.

He is the first deaf-mute to be admitted to citizenship here in the history of the court, officials say.—Phila. North America.

TEXAS.

Chas. Morris, spent a few days in Dallas, visiting friends, while here he was the guest of Brannon Whitlock.

Miss Edna Washington gave a party in the Presbyterian Church, one night after her return from Chicago, about fifty of the deaf being present.

Grover Morgan, Robert Ashe, and Miss Mabel McDaniel took advantage of the last excursion rates on the Interturban Lines and made a one day trip to Waco, on Sunday, the 5th of September.

This is no doubt old news to most of you, but here goes anyhow. Miss Ollie Wilkerson has at last consented to an engagement to T. E. Hill, otherwise known as "Ben Hur," "P. P.," etc. In winning Miss Wilkerson's hand, ye scribe has had one grand and glorious time, hence the lay off all summer as JOURNAL correspondent. (Sure, Thanks for the congratulations.)

Fielding "Pee Wee" Griggs and Leona "Snookums" Gerber, spent Sunday, the 12th, in Ft. Worth, visiting with Miss Mary Clancy, who just arrived from Louisiana, where she spent the summer teaching in the Louisiana School for the Deaf. Miss Clancy left for Austin, where she will resume her work teaching on the 22d of the month.

On Sunday, September 12th, several of the prominent deaf families of Waco got together and held a family picnic in beautiful Cameron Park, on the Brazos River. Among those present at the picnic were Mr. and Mrs. Bat. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Davis, of Austin, Grover Morgan, and Miss Mabel McDaniel, of Dallas.

Miss Ollie Wilkerson left Dallas yesterday, Sept. 22d, and of course Ye Scribe is feeling kind-a-like-asing that popular song, "Nobody knows and Nobody Cares." One day recently Miss Wilkerson pulled a whopper, when she said that after washing her hair with soap, she always "ranches" it with clean water. How come.

Prof. and Mrs. Robert L. Davis are back in Austin, after spending the summer in sunny California. Bob says that he can't see why they call it "Sunny California," as he nearly froze to death several times while out there.

On Friday night, September 17th, the Fort Worth Silent Literary Society held its regular meeting in the Church on Lincoln Avenue, N. Ft. Worth. The Program.

Opening Prayer.....Mr. Uwin Critle.....Mrs. Sheppard Essey.....Mrs. Tom Davis Song.....Mr. McDonald War Story.....Mrs. Morton Current Events.....Roy Greer Romantic Story.....Mr. J. W. Hale Recitation.....Newdames Utley & Phipps Humorous Story.....Mrs. McKee Fairy Tales.....Tom Rosser

DEBATE: "Resolved, that people spend more money in the Summer than in the Winter." Affirmative—Mr. Essey and Mr. Williams. Negative—Mr. T. Davis and Mr. Woolverton.

The Debate was handled rather lightly, but the Negative side, having more hard hitting facts, won by a two to one vote.

The Judges were Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. McDonald and Mr. T. E. Hill. Mr. Hill of Dallas gave a talk, on "The Real Object of the Literary Society." The Closing Prayer was by Mr. Williams.

The Ft. Worth Frats. will give a Halloween Jollification party, in Ft. Worth, on the night of October 30th, place to be announced later.

The Dallas Silent Literary Society held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday night, September 18th, 1920. A good program was arranged but many of the members were absent.

Opening Prayer.....Mr. Orr Reading.....Mr. Gibson Declaration.....Mr. Rorex Animal Story.....Leona Gerber Current Events.....Fred Hooten Dialogue.....

Grover Morgan, Brannon Whitlock

Only two of those on the program were present, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Morgan.

The Closing Prayer was by Mr. Kingston.

The Deaf of Ft. Worth have raised a total of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars for their new Church. Their goal is \$10,000. Remember, brothers, every little bit helps. Every body should help along the good cause.

Mrs. Mattie Strong Kolp, of Dallas, spent a few weeks vacation on the farm with her people, and while there she succeeded in getting several donations for the church fund, one of them being a bale of cotton, which some minister donated. (Ft. Worth deaf ought to nominate Mrs. Kolp Collector Supreme, in their drive for funds.)

Miss Leona Gerber, left Dallas the other day for Sulphur, Oklahoma, where she accepted a position under Mr. Blattner. We all miss "Snookums," but are glad that she has a place to teach this winter. However, we want her to come back next Summer and live in Dallas again.

Prof. R. L. Davis made an address to the Dallas Silent Literary Society, telling of his trip to and from California, and his experiences during the earthquakes that shook Los Angeles, while he was there.

Mr. Daniel H. McNeil, of Joplin, Missouri, has moved to Dallas, and will live here permanently from now on. He is employed by the Cambell Stone Baking Company. His old boss from Joplin moved to Dallas, and then sent him an offer of higher wages, hence his reason for the change. He used to be a pupil of Miss Edna Washington, while she taught at the Missouri School.

Paul Elliott, of Little Rock, Arkansas, visited relatives in Dallas during the summer.

Well guess that's enuff for the time being, so I'll call it a day and go hit the hay.

"PRICKLEY PEAR PETE."

HARTFORD.

Miss Florence Jones, of Flint, Mich., was in Hartford, early in September, and called at Cogswell Hall, to see Mrs. Drury, the school matron. To meet Miss Jones' cheerful personality and smiling countenance on Asylum Street, was really a sort of tonic for the dog day weather prevailing on or about that time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Backus, of Waterbury, were visitors in Hartford recently. They called on Louis O. Blanchard and L. W. Crowley, both of whom were schoolmates of Mr. and Mrs. Backus at the Northampton School.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Probst, of Bridgeport, were visitors in Hartford during August, coming by automobile. Mrs. Probst has a sister and relatives living here.

Among the Connecticut deaf, who attended the New England Gallaudet Association Convention in Providence, R. I., September 5th to 6th, were: W. S. Langdon, W. C. Rockwell, A. A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Blakney, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frelley, Mrs. H. D. Lee Clark and her mother, Mrs. White, Miss Mary E. Atkinson, H. R. Erbe, J. D. Moran, Mrs. R. K. Waters, Miss Carrie Cox, Miss Grace Danks, T. J. Gunning and Phillip Quinn. There were probably several others, but we don't recall their names at this moment. Connecticut and Eastern Massachusetts were well represented as to numbers.

Mr. James J. Sullivan, of Akron, Ohio, has been visiting his former home in New Haven for a brief vacation. His many friends this way were glad to see him again.

By the way, the rubber business and the smell thereof does not appear to fatten our deaf young men who go from New England to that great deaf mecca in Ohio. But Preston Barr, of Springfield, who has lived and worked at Akron for a year or more up to last May, says that Akron is a true friend of the deaf. A bit of experience he had trying to get a job recently at the U. S. Rubber Co.'s tire factory in this town has convinced him of that. However, both Underwood's and Boyal's factories offered him work on his application in person. He accepted work at Royal.

Raymond L. Brown, of Springfield, Mass., has left the Fisk Rubber Co., in that city, and has gone to Detroit, Mich., to work in one of the great auto factories there.

It is noticeable that a lot of our deaf young men, especially the unmarried ones, appear to be rolling stones, seekers after those pots of gold and attendant happiness buried at the rainbow's end. But in our humble opinion, about the best place in the world, in which to live and work, to get married, to be happy and to die at a ripe old age, is right here in old New England, and especially so if you were born, brought up, and educated here.

There are plenty of jobs, though it may be a bit difficult for an unknown young deaf man to get started on the work or business adapted to his particular ability. But right here in New England, they will get their chance, and then of course it is up to them to make good. If a deaf young man can't make good here in New England, is Akron, Ohio, going to save him. We doubt it.

The school here opened Wednesday, September 15th. About 160 pupils are, we understand, in attendance. Conditions at the school are somewhat cramped and inconvenient. The teachers are working under disadvantages, both as to accommodations for themselves and for their classes, but they are cheerfully making the best of it, like brave souls. No doubt they are living and working in hopes of a new and attractive school plant in West Hartford in the near future.

Certainly these teachers of the deaf, the best of them, possessing as they must the almost infinite patience and kindness needed to drive knowledge into the heads of us who are deaf, ought to be well taken care of, in whatever school for the deaf they may serve. Such teachers should have provided for them, each one, an attractive sitting room, bed room and bath. They should have good food and should eat at the tables with their pupils—in attractive dining rooms, with nice table linen and flowers, etc.

Our deaf schools should be schools

of manners and refinement as well as schools for the a, b, c's, of books. However we forbear further exposition of this subject, or some one will be inquiring where we got all this theory of deaf school management, and whether we are after some office—which the Lord forbid.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Morris, formerly residents of Bridgeport, and for the past four years of Shelburn Falls, Mass., have moved to Garden Street, in Wethersfield, not far from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dana B. Taylor. Mr. Morris has work at Royals Typewriter factory. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have five children, two of whom, a boy and a girl, are pupils at the school here. We are glad to see Mr. and Mrs. Morris back here in Connecticut once more.

Business seems to be good at the Royals factory, some 25 or more deaf men and women are now working there. A large new addition has been recently built. L. W. Crowley is the dean of the deaf workers at Royals, as he has been there now some 14 years, and for a long time was the only deaf man there employed.

So far as we can learn, the only Connecticut representative at the N. A. D. Convention in Detroit last August was W. C. Rockwell, of Hartford. Miss Nellie A. Green, formerly of Rockville, Ct., near Hartford, but at present living in Boston, was there.

Mr. E. W. Frisbee, of Boston, whom we met on his way back from Detroit, reports that it was the best convention he ever attended, and he is a veteran convention attendant. The proceedings as reported in the JOURNAL made interesting reading. Especially that resolution about the marriages of a certain type of deaf men and women. How, pray, can such marriages be prevented? If love laughs at locks and keys, and goes its own way in spite of parental disapproval and all worldly councils, will it be baffled by convention resolutions? We smile and guess not.

Human nature, which is the same with the deaf as with the hearing, and one's grandfather, or great aunt's being a deaf-mute don't change it a jot—human nature we assert will have to be fundamentally changed before such resolutions can have much if any force. Marry? Most certainly that class of deaf referred to will marry, though it be resolved and re-resolved world without end, that they should not, and ought not, and must not.

The two older children of Mr. and Mrs. Guy H. Bonham accompanied their grandmother on a visit to Wilkesbarre, Pa., during August. Mr. Bonham's former home was there.

Rev. Franklin Smielan, of Pennsylvania, who has been summering the past month or more at Poultny, Vt., will lecture and conduct church services for deaf Saturday evening, October 2d, at Pittsfield, Mass., in the Parish House of St. Stephen's Church, at 8 p.m.

Sunday afternoon, October 3d, at 3 p.m. in Christ Church, Springfield, and that evening, October 3d, at the Assembly hall of Christ Church Cathedral Parish House, there in Hartford at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Smielan is an able and gifted deaf man, and his lectures and addresses are well worth attending for their instruction and inspiration.

A married son, accompanied by his young bride from New York State, are visiting Mrs. Fannie B. Timmerman at her home in this city. This is the eldest of her three sons. Two others make their home with her here in Hartford.

Paul C. Meacham has been laid up for a week or more, with a case of blood poisoning in one foot, caused, as the doctor thinks, by color dye from socks getting into an abrasure of the skin, or into some slight scratch. Verily there are all sorts of ways of falling into the doctor's hands. How we poor mortals contrive to live as long as we do is a wonder, when you consider all the chances against us.

Dana B. Taylor and daughter, Edna, took a ten-days vacation trip to Maine during the last part of August. Mr. Taylor is a native of Maine and has a married sister living in Portland and relations elsewhere.

What we would like to see at such conventions is more of the Massachusetts Oral School graduates and former pupils, many of whom are more or less familiar with signs, and very many of whom are able and attractive deaf people.

Possibly that name Gallaudet is too much of a Hartford name in its associations, and so tends to convey the idea to many orally educated deaf here in New England that it is not for them. Then when that old but ever interesting subject of oralism comes up at our New England Conventions, the oral school men and women could hear testimony of their side of that problem.

The Gallaudet family is now merely a history, almost a tradition so far as we deaf of today are concerned. The present generation of Gallaudets have no more personally to do with the deaf and their welfare than the man in the moon. That is so far as we know or have heard. Others and other names have taken up the work and leader-

ship that bygone Gallaudets have so nobly undertaken and carried through.

Very well then, change the name and called it the New England Deaf Welfare Association, or some such name. What would we sign deaf people think if the Massachusetts oral deaf, the result of 55 years of oral schools in that Commonwealth, should start an association here in New England and call it the New England Graham Bell Association, or The New England Horace Mann Association?

Would not a lot of us be prejudiced against it at once, and keep away from its conventions altogether? There is no use of shutting our eyes to the fact that oral methods are steadily growing in all our deaf schools all over the United States, an ever increasing influence. And to act against it is like trying to stem the tides of the ocean.

But what is equally true and encouraging is the fact—and we for one thank God for it—that the sign language and finger spelling is rather increasing than diminishing as a method of thought communication among the adult deaf men and women of America. Oralists who shut their eyes and close their minds to the value, help and blessing, of signs as a method of thought communication among the deaf themselves, are simply stupid.

They may be bright enough in other respects, but in this matter that word just describes their mental attitude, STUPID. The ideally educated deaf men and women of these times, and in all probability of the future, though the Lord only knows as to that future, are those who can and do use speech among the hearing, and who can use and do understand signs and finger spelling as normally used among the deaf.

This makes life for the deaf in its educational aspects a complex affair. Nay more, it imposes a burden upon the deaf youth that the hearing young do not have. Alas! that it should be so, but so it certainly is. Possibly the deaf schools are the one place where signs should not be used in class rooms or even on the school premises, so to concentrate on speech in the formation days of childhood and youth.

But the after school life and its wonderful deaf fellowships will teach them signs and finger spelling. This is on the increase. However, enough said. Wise men and women are studying and working out this problem, and God's good Providence is taking care of his deaf children. Why fret, why resolve this, that and something else, against oralism at Detroit and at Providence.

About this oralism question, just get out of the euphoric, or from under a heap of Sunday newspapers and cheap picture magazines, the old Bible, and read the story, of Gamaliel, Acts. 5: 34-39, especially note the advice of verses 38 and 39. There it is plain enough, the wisdom of the ages. H.

HARTFORD, CT.,

Sept. 18, 1920.

Good Citizenship.

On Saturday evening, October 16th, at 7:30 sharp, there will be a citizenship meeting for the deaf at Christ Church, Parish House, Church Street, Hartford, under the auspices of the Hartford Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. The meeting will be open to all, and a large attendance of men and women is urged. There will be speakers from all of the political parties, who will tell why deaf voters should support their parties. If there is time there will be questions after each speaker has concluded. Each party has been invited to bring reading matter for distribution. The chairman will be Edgar C. Luther, secretary of the Hartford Division of the Frats, and Edward Perkins Clarke will act as interpreter. Plans are being made to have a voting machine at this meeting, as well as sample ballot, and how to vote a straight or split ticket will be explained. This meeting has been arranged to promote more intelligent citizenship and will be of especial benefit to the deaf women, who are now eligible to become voters in Connecticut, if they hand their names to the registrars of voters in the towns or cities on or before October 4th.

President Percival Hall, of Gallaudet College, says the deaf should continue to claim and exercise the full rights of citizenship and taking up political questions as planned above is a good idea. Deaf women should not be slackers nor lag behind their hearing sisters in becoming full-fledged citizens.

ENGAGEMENT—The engagement had been announced of Miss Tessie Werbelovsky, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Werbelovsky, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. Julius J. Byok, of Tannersville, N. Y., two weeks ago (Sunday Sept. 13th, at 10 A. M.). Miss Werbelovsky and Mr. Byok are ex-Fanwoodites. No date has been set for the wedding.

FANWOOD.

The Fanwood correspondent for the year of 1920 and 1921 is Cadet Captain C. Moscovitz.

The pupils returned to Fanwood school, to continue their studies, on the 15th of September.

On Saturday afternoon, September 18th, a number of cadets went to the Audition Theatre, to see the feature, "Unaimed," in which Tom Mix starred. To our surprise we were hailed by the audience. A comedian gave a brief talk about this school. He announced the opening of the famous Fanwood school and indicated the cadets. He pointed at the cadets, where a number of them were seated. The audience turned around to see the cadets and applauded them.

A garage has been erected in the court yard between the school building and the girls' building. The garage is for Principal Gardner's car.

The tailor shop has been moved to a large six window room. Mr. Wilson, the instructor of tailoring, is rejoiced to have nine pupils.

Electric lights are being installed now, and it is expected that all parts of buildings will be filled with bulbs within a few months.

A new lavatory, for the porters only, is placed near their dormitory. It is very sanitary.

The classification took place a day after the pupils returned.

There are three new teachers. They are Misses Alice Judge, Miss Evelyn G. Davis, and Mrs. M. N. Cormack.

Mrs. Bowker has returned here after a year's absence. She took courses at the New York University. She has three different positions—teacher, millinery teacher, and cooking teacher.

All of us are anxious to eat Mrs. Bowker's cookies.

Cadets Rockefeller, B. Amato and J. Herskowitz are new pupils.

About twenty small boys of the Kindergarten departments are promoted to be cadets. They are from 9 to 12 years of age. They will soon be clad in new uniforms.

Eight pupils have been admitted to the printing classes. Four of them are in the morning class and the rest are in the afternoon.

Miss Sheenan succeeds Miss H. Mathews as girls' physical instructor. Miss H. Mathews made much improvement in the physical education of the girls. She was a great dance teacher. We all are very sorry to lose her. But we are sure Miss Sheenan will make good.

The Hebrew pupils got a day's absence from the school, on Wednesday, on account of Yom Kippur, or day of atonement. They returned Thursday morning.

THE FANWOOD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NOTES

The reopening of school has brought into action the good old Fanwood Athletic Association.

On the evening of the 20th of September, the members came together, and our Physical Director, Lieutenant Frank Lux, gave us a good talk about the athletic prospects for the term.

There was a general election of officers, and the following officers were elected: President M. Czech; Vice-President, E. Malloy; Secretary, A. Ederheimer; Treasurer, C. Moscovitz; Sergeants-at-Arms, Raymond McCarthy and Joseph Mazzola.

In the evening of that day the managing board held a meeting and discussed several important matters, one of which is to be the coming event, the races of the Silent Athletic Club, on the evening of the 2d of October, at 69th Regiment Armory.

The runners started their training on the day after the return of the Jewish pupils from their holiday.

The Athletic Club has lost about 27 members, mainly through graduation. We have now 54 active members, 4 being new members. About 35 new members will be drafted from the Margraf Athletic Association in the near future.

The managing board has made up the following list of officers to look after the several departments: General Chairman, E. Mulfeldt; Baseball Captain, M. Czech; Basketball captain, E. Malloy; Tennis captain, E. Mulfeldt; Track Captain, L. Cassinelli; and Wrestling captain, S. Finkelstein.

There is another athletic organization, Margraf Athletic Association. This organization is for small boys between the ages of 12 to 15.

They held a meeting on the evening of September 24th. Lieutenant F. Lux presided. They did not elect officers, because of little time. But they will have a special meeting for election in the near future.

Cadet Captain Moscovitz manages this association.

A statement of the funds of the F. A. A. and M. A. A. will be officially made next week.

Genevieve Ryan, a deaf-blind pupil who has been in the Institution for several years, was recently admitted to the Home for the Blind in Jersey City. She is very happy in her new home, and there are a few children there, who can communicate with her by means of the manual alphabet.

All cadets between the ages of 16 and 19 were registered Thursday with N. Y. State Military Commission. See Proclamation in the Boys' Study Room.

Mr. William M. V. Hoffman, first vice-president of Board of Directors, and his son, C. Gouverneur Hoffman, who is also a director, made a short call Friday afternoon.

An interesting sermon was given to the pupils by Dr. Fox, the morning of Sunday, September 26th.

In the afternoon of the same date as above said, Prof. E. Iles gave a sermon about "Ruth." It had an interesting lesson in it. He meant we must encourage new pupils as Boaz did to Ruth.

The F. A. A. base-ball team was to have a baseball match with the Fordham team, on our own diamond last Saturday, September 25th, but it has been postponed until October 9th.

CHARLES MOSCOWITZ.

SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. Fred Baars, instructor of printing at the California School, spent his vacation in Los Angeles and Hawaii. Mr. Baars has given notice that he will resign on December 9th and leave for Hawaii, where he will remain for good.

Mr. Alfred Anderson, formerly of Chicago, but now of Sacramento, California, has been visiting San Francisco and vicinity, and was at the Fraternals meeting on September 11th.

Mr. Jacob Beck, of Salt Lake City, is in San Francisco and was at the Fraternals' Meeting on September 11th. If he gets a good job here he will have his family come. His brother lives in Albany, one of the suburban towns across the bay.

Mr. Edward Poole, one of the young members of San Francisco Division, No. 53, N. F. S. D., and who has been in Alaska engaged in fishing, returned to San Francisco and was at the meeting on September 11th. He intends to go to Weed in the northern part of the State to work soon. Mr. Poole says he intends to do a lot of traveling while young.

Mr. Edward Corcoran, an assistant Webb pressman on one of the San Bernardino daily papers, is spending a couple weeks visiting in San Francisco and was at the Frat meeting on September 11th.

Mr. Edward P. McGowan, Secretary of the Los Angeles Fraternals' Division, has been up our way to place his little daughter in the Berkeley School, and was at the Berkeley Fraternals' meeting on September 8th. He was also at the San Francisco Fraternals' meeting on September 11th, and delivered a nice little speech, amid great applause.

Five new members were elected to membership at the San Francisco Frats' meeting on September 11th. A number of the Berkeley Frats were visitors. A pleasing feature is the great team work of the San Francisco and Berkeley Divisions. They will have big guns as delegates to the Atlanta Convention next year.

The Frats are growing stronger and stronger in California all the time. Sacramento, the capital, will have a division soon; so will San Jose later. There ought to be several other divisions in the Southern part of the State besides Los Angeles.

The San Francisco Frats were presented with a handsome gavel at their meeting on September 11th, they having won it in the contest of divisions securing the largest number of new members (Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain District.) They decided to have their old gavel engraved and will present it to Berkeley Division, which was recently formed and has no gavel yet.

A new club has been formed in San Francisco, called the Peerless Club. It has fifty-three members at present and meets the second and 4th Saturdays at Druids' Temple, 44 Page Street.

Mr. E. C. Vinson, who lately went up to Mendocino County to spend his vacation hunting, making his headquarters at Mr. Leo Williams ranch, was later joined by Mr. Isaac Lippsett. They succeeded in landing a big jack-rabbit, after piercing poor bunny with a number of bullets. Mr. Williams says they are a couple of bum hunters, but Mr. Vinson says Mr. Williams had told him fairy stories of deer being so numerous up his way he had to kick a couple of big bucks out of his way around the house, but when he got there, there were none in sight.

The deaf ladies of San Francisco and other bay cities have a sewing and knitting club. Ye scribe does not know much about it yet, but its members are fined one cent for talking.

Miss Mary Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hutton, is spending a couple of weeks in the Yosemite.

Mrs. W. H. Hutton returned home from her visit to Los Angeles on the 13th of September, accompanied by one of her sisters, who came to Los Angeles from the East.

The up-date young deaf man these days is the one who joins the Frats. Are you one? If not, why not?

S. S. L.

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Music by 69th Regiment Band

Saturday Evening, October 2, 1920

TICKETS (All Reserved, including War Tax) - 75 CENTS

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Basketball—CHAMPION OAKLANDS vs. (Announced later)
1—75 Yards Dash.
2—440 Yards Run.
3—One Lap Medley Race (¼ lap rope skip; ¼ lap hop; ¼ walk; ¼ lap run).
4—200 Yards Run.
5—Inter-city Half Mile Relay—(Deaf School teams of four).
6—Inter-city—Half Mile Relay—(Deaf Clubs teams of four).
7—One Mile Run—(Handicap).

Handsome gold, silver, and bronze medals to first, second and third in each event (excepting Relay). Gold medals to individual members of winning team, also to members winning basketball team. Relay open to bona-fide teams representing schools and organizations of the deaf.
Entries close September 25th, and may be made through any member of the Committee, or sent by mail direct to John F. O'Brien, 465 West 159th St., New York City.

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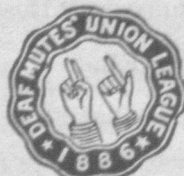
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Contests for 25 Prizes

Saturday Evening, Oct. 30, 1920

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Wednesday Evening, November 24, 1920
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Saturday evening, December 18th
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Saturday evening, February 12th
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November 20—How the United
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December 18—Greek Mythology.
"The Iliad of Homer."

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Lectures begin promptly at 8:30 p.m.

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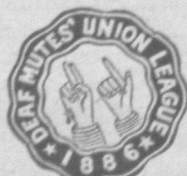
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Saturday, Feb. 19, 1921

(Particulars later)

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February 5th, 1921

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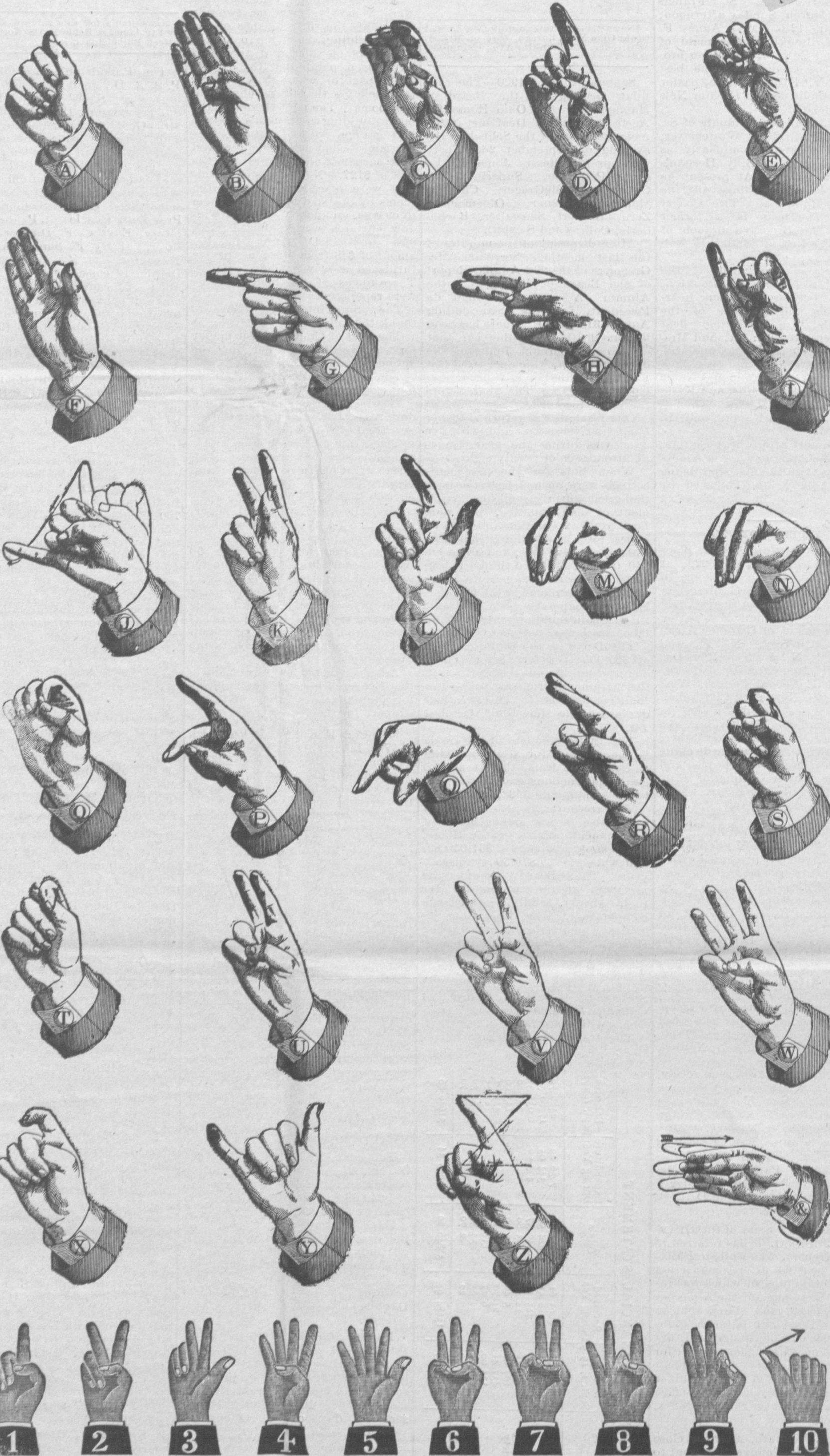
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Christ Church Cathedral, Thirteenth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The Rev. James H. Cloud, M.A., D.D., Priest-in-Charge.

Mr. A. O. Stedemann, Lay Reader.

Miss Hattie L. Deem, Sunday School Teacher.

Sunday School at 9:30 A.M.

Lectures, socials and other events according to local annual program and special announcements at services.

The deaf cordially invited.